

Consumer Product Safety Commission

§ 1508.7

innermost surfaces of the crib sides and 133 ± 1.6 centimeters ($52\frac{3}{4} \pm \frac{1}{8}$ inches) long as measured between the innermost surfaces of the crib end panels, slats, rods, or spindles. Both measurements are to be made at the level of the mattress support spring in each of its adjustable positions and no more than 5 centimeters (2 inches) from the crib corner posts or from the first spindle to the corresponding point of the first spindle at the other end of the crib. If a crib has contoured or decorative spindles, in either or both of the sides or ends, the measurement shall be determined from the largest diameter of the first turned spindle within a range of 10 centimeters (4 inches) above the mattress support spring in each of its adjustable positions, to a corresponding point on the first spindle or innermost surface of the opposite side of the crib.

(b) *Rail height.* The rail height dimensions shall be as follows:

(1) The height of the rail and end panel as measured from the top of the rail or panel in its lowest position to the top of the mattress support in its highest position shall be at least 22.8 centimeters (9 inches).

(2) The height of the rail and end panel as measured from the top of the rail or panel in its highest position to the top of the mattress support in its lowest position shall be at least 66 centimeters (26 inches).

[38 FR 32129, Nov. 21, 1973; 38 FR 33593 Dec. 6, 1973]

§ 1508.4 Spacing of crib components.

(a) The distance between components (such as slats, spindles, crib rods, and corner posts) shall not be greater than 6 centimeters ($2\frac{3}{8}$ inches) at any point. Measurement of distance between contoured or irregular slats or spindles shall be done by a 6-centimeter wide by 10-centimeter high by 10-centimeter long ($2\frac{3}{8}$ -inch wide by 4-inch high by 4-inch long) rectangular block which shall not pass through the space.

(b) The distance between such components shall not exceed 6.3 centimeters ($2\frac{1}{2}$ inches) when a 9-kilogram (20-pound) direct force is applied in accordance with the test method in § 1508.5. For contoured or irregular slats or spindles, the spacing shall not permit passage of a 6.3-centimeter wide by 8.2-

centimeter high by 8.2-centimeter long ($2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wide by $3\frac{1}{4}$ -inch high by $3\frac{1}{4}$ -inch long) rectangular block above and below the loading wedge when a 9-kilogram (20-pound) direct force is applied in accordance with said test method.

§ 1508.5 Component spacing test method for § 1508.4(b).

(a) Construct a right triangular prism-shaped wedge from a rigid material (steel, wood, aluminum, or equivalent) as shown in figure 1.

(b) Place the wedge midway between two vertical components and midway between the top and bottom horizontal rails. Attach a dial push-pull gauge (Chatillon model DPP-50, or equivalent spring scale) to the eyebolt and exert a 9-kilogram (20-pound) direct pull on the wedge. The test may be performed by suspending a 9-kilogram (20-pound) weight from the eyebolt with the crib component placed in a horizontal position.

§ 1508.6 Hardware.

(a) A crib shall be designed and constructed in a manner that eliminates from any hardware accessible to a child within the crib the possibility of the hardware's presenting a mechanical hazard through pinching, bruising, lacerating, crushing, breaking, amputating, or otherwise injuring portions of the human body when the crib is in normal use or when subjected to reasonably foreseeable damage or abuse.

(b) Locking or latching devices used to secure dropside rails shall require a minimum force of 4.5 kilograms (10 pounds) to activate the release mechanism or shall consist of a double-action device requiring two distinct actions to release.

(c) Wood screws shall not be used in the assembly of stationary sides, dropside rails, folding rails, or stabilizing bars to crib ends or other components that must be removed by the consumer in the normal disassembly of a crib.

§ 1508.7 Construction and finishing.

(a) All wood surfaces shall be smooth and free from splinters.

(b) All wood parts shall be free from splits, cracks, or other defects which might lead to structural failure.